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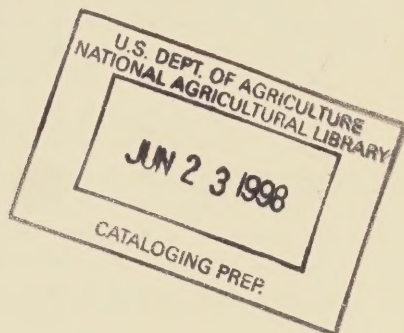
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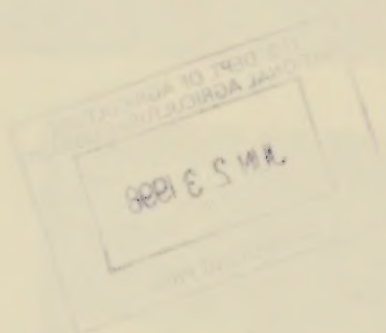
SELECTED STUDIES OF MINORITY GROUPS [IN AGRICULTURE]
IN U.S.

An Annotated Bibliography: 1955-1965

[GEOGRAPHICAL SUBDIVISION]



ECONOMIC DEVEL. DIV. OF
Economic Research Service
U.S. Department of Agriculture



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SELECTED STUDIES OF MINORITY GROUPS

An Annotated Bibliography: 1955-1965

INTRODUCTION

Expansion of programs for the development of rural areas has focused attention upon low-income rural people. Special concern has been directed toward the socioeconomic development of ethnic minority groups in rural areas. This bibliography was prepared ^{by the Economic Development Division} as a guide to information on minority groups published by the Economic Research Service and its predecessor agencies. Research reports cooperatively sponsored with other organizations are also included.

This bibliography is, in general, limited to reports published during the period 1955-1965. However, some reports published prior to 1955 that are of special interest or that are part of a series have been included.

References are grouped according to the geographic area to which the data relate. Items are arranged alphabetically by author within each major heading. In many instances annotations are composed of statements taken directly from the summary or text of the publication cited but are not indicated as quotations. In preparing annotations emphasis was placed upon the content of publications as it related to minority groups. In many instances, this was not the major emphasis of the publication.

Much of the research related to minority groups conducted prior to 1955 is listed by Elizabeth Davis, Low-Income Farm People: A Selected List of References, U.S. Department of Agriculture Library List 62, Washington, D.C. May 1955. Migratory labor research conducted

prior to 1953 is summarized by Joseph C. Folson, Migratory Agri-
culture Labor in the United States, An Annotated Bibliography of
Selected References, D.H. Department of Agriculture Library List 21,
Washington, D.C. May 1953. Other general bibliographic sources are:

M.R. Janssen. Summaries of Selected Studies on Training of
Workers and Employees from Immigrant Areas, Economic Research
Econ. Div., Econ. Res. Serv., U.S. Dept. Agr., Washington, D.C.
Feb. 1963.

Vera J. Banks. Migration of Farm People--An Annotated Bibli-
ography 1946-60. U.S. Dept. Agr. Misc. Publ. 954, Washington, D.C.,
Oct. 1963.

Journal articles and papers have not been annotated. Selected
articles and papers by Economic Research Service employees or based
upon Economic Research Service projects are listed in alphabetical
order under ARTICLES AND PAPERS.

SELECTED STATISTICS OF MINORITY GROUPS--AN
ANNUAL REPORT
1955-1965

UNITED STATES AND GENERAL

1. BAUM, SAMUEL, FRIEND, REED E., and STANSBERRY, ROBERT R., JR.
The hired farm working force of 1961. U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Econ. Rpt.
36, Washington, D.C. May 1963. 57 p.

See item 7.

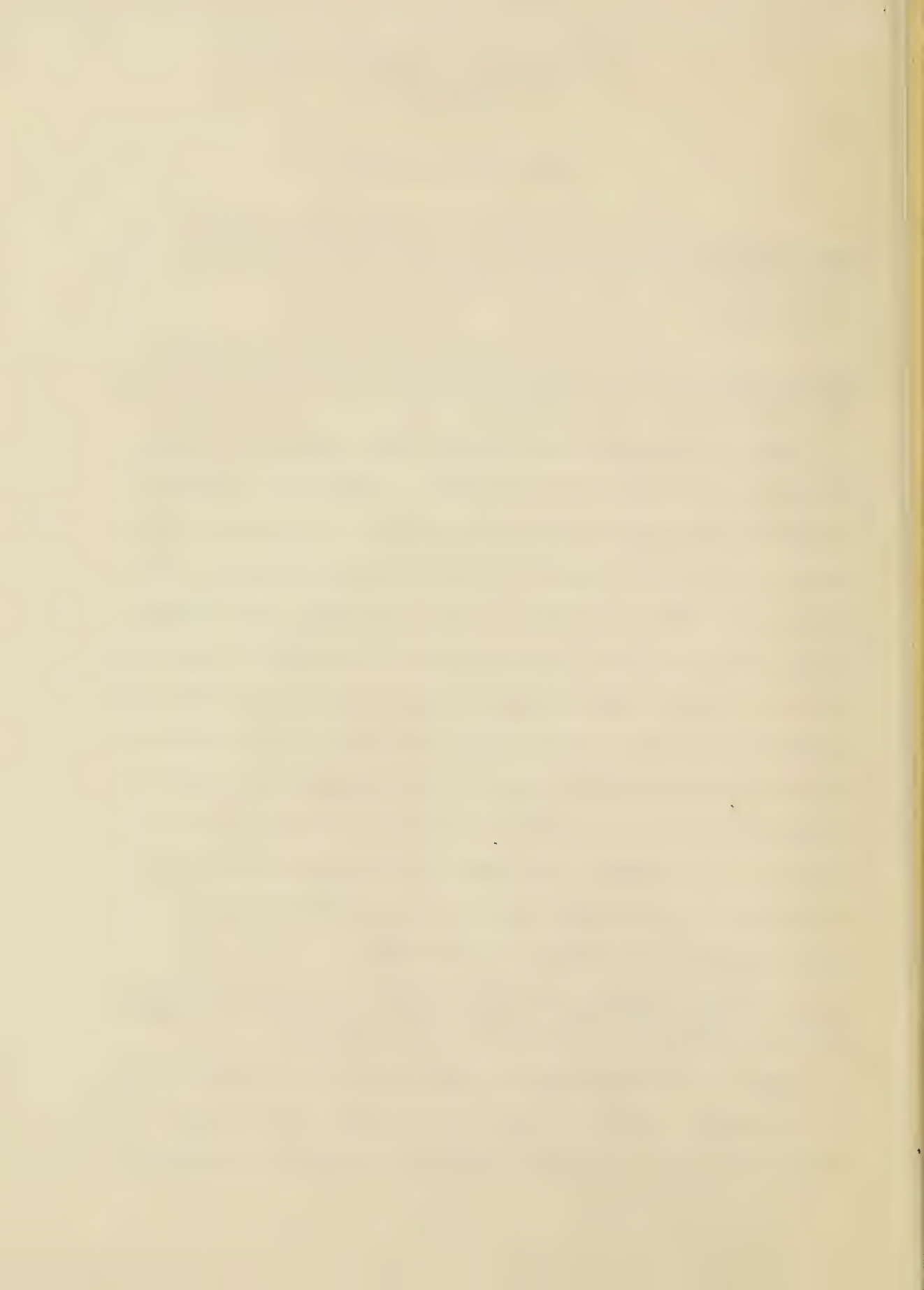
2. BEALE, CALVIN L. Farm population: Characteristics of farm-
operator households by number of young children. U.S. Agr. Mktg. Serv.
AMS-118, Washington, D.C. June 1956. 25 p.

Data were obtained by matching individual reports from a sample
of about 11,000 farms in the 1950 Census of Agriculture with their
associated farm-operator households enumerated in the Census of Popu-
lation. Estimates are presented on ratios of children under 5 years
old per 1,000 women aged 15-49, by color and region, and by economic
class, tenure, and type of farm and degree of dependence on agriculture
in 1949. Nonwhite southern farm women had fertility ratios that were
anywhere from 25 to 45 percent higher than ratios for white women on
farms of comparable economic scale. In the aggregate, the nonwhite
southern farm women bore children between 1945 and 1950 at a rate
sufficient, if continued, to increase the parent population by about
120 percent in a generation compared with a potential increase of 63
percent in the white southern farm population.

3. BEALE, CALVIN L., and BOGUE, DONALD J. Recent population
trends in the United States with emphasis on rural areas. U.S. Dept.
Agr., Agr. Econ. Rpt. 23, Washington, D.C. Jan. 1963.

This is a two-part study of recent trends and developments in the
U.S. population. Part I contains a brief summary which discusses dis-

tributions, including foreign, immigration, emigration,



and rural movement. In addition, compositional trends such as age, color, sex, and education are included. Presented in Part II are the causes of basic population trends -- natality, mortality, immigration, and migration. Most significant is the fact that while there is rapid concentration of people in metropolitan areas, at the same time a widespread decentralization has taken place from the cities into the suburbs. The Negro population has become more urban than the white population. This trend is expected to continue, with the greatest flow toward northern industrial centers, as well as southern and western cities. Small, but distinct, movement of Negroes toward the suburbs has been noticed. The decade between 1950 and 1960 witnessed a large rate of Negro growth. Other nonwhite groups, as yet a small portion of the total population, are also increasing at very high rates.

4. DEAME, CALVIN L., HUDSON, JOHN C., and BANKS, VERA J.
Characteristics of the U.S. population by farm and nonfarm origin.
U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Econ. Rpt. 66, Washington, D.C. Dec. 1964. 24 p.

A study of the 1958 U.S. population, 18 years and over, according to residence, color, sex, and age differences by farm and nonfarm origin. Also included are data on marital status and regional and interregional migration. The study reveals that many more farm-born persons live in nonfarm places than on farms. Between white and nonwhite farm-born people, little difference was found in the overall proportion who had remained on or had left the farm. However, few nonwhite people of nonfarm origin move to and remain on farms and few nonwhite farm natives return to farms once they have moved away. For this reason only 15 percent of the adult nonwhite farm population of 1958 had ever lived off the farm for as much as a year, compared with 40 percent of the white farm population.

5. BIRD, ALAN R. Poverty in rural areas of the United States. U.S. Dept. Agr. Stat. Bul. 175, Washington, D.C. May 1960. 32 p.

This report outlines the dimensions of poverty in rural areas, with some types of poverty, and presents the implications for community leaders and others concerned with developing anti-poverty programs.

Of the total number of low income rural residents in the United States in 1959, about 75 percent were members of the white race (including 300,000 Spanish Americans), about 22 percent were Negroes and approximately 1.5 percent (or 250,000) were American Indians. Among whites as well as nonwhites, farm families are most likely to be poor. In either the farm, rural-nonfarm, or urban groups, the percentage of poor nonwhite families is greater than that of poor white families. In 1960, for example, 88.8 percent of the poorest rural-farm families, compared with 47.1 percent of white rural-farm families, had total cash incomes of less than \$1,000. Among rural-nonfarm families, 65.1 percent of the nonwhite families were in this income bracket and only 19.0 percent of the white families. The same pattern prevails among families of lower incomes.

6. BOWENS, GLADYS K. Farm population: Net migration from the rural-farm population, 1940-50. U.S. Dept. Agr. Statist. Bul. 176, Washington, D.C. June 1956. 174 p.

Presents estimates and rates of net migration from farms by age, sex, and color for the United States by geographic and economic areas. During the 1940-50 decade a net of more than 1.8 million nonwhite and nearly 6.8 million white persons migrated from farms. Rates for nonwhites were usually higher than those for whites. The overall rate of outmigration amounted to 42 percent of nonwhites on farms at the beginning of the decade who survived to the end of the decade. This rate rose to 65 percent among young people aged 15-19 at the beginning of the decade.

7. BOWLES, GLADYS K. The hired farm working force of 1948: A statistical report. U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Econ. Rpt. 82, Washington, D.C. Aug. 1965. 29 p.

This report is the latest in a series of annual reports on the hired farm working force. In all except two years since 1945, data have been obtained on the number, characteristics, employment, and earnings of persons who did farmwork for cash wages during the year. From 1948 to 1960, the proportion of nonwhites in the hired farm work force increased. Between 1960 and 1964, the proportion of nonwhites varied from about 30 to 38 percent. In 1964, white workers comprised 69 percent of all hired farmworkers and nonwhites, mainly Negroes, the remaining 31 percent. In December 1964, nine-tenths of the 1.0 million nonwhite workers were living in the South, where they made up about one-half of the Southern hired farm work force. The ratio of men to women workers was lower among nonwhites than among whites, with women constituting 23 and 42 percent, respectively, of white and nonwhite workers.

(For earlier reports in this series see items 1, 9, 20, 24, 28, 29, and 31).

8. BOWLES, GLADYS K., and BNALE, CALVIN L. Characteristics of the population of hired farmworker households. U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Econ. Rpt. 84, Washington, D.C. Aug. 1965. 22 p.

This report discusses the characteristics of both the white and the nonwhite population in hired farmworker households by degree of dependence on farm wage work in 1962. Farm wage worker households contained about 6 percent of the total population of the United States, but they comprised about 15 percent of all households with annual income from all sources of less than \$3,000 and contained about 27 percent of all the children in the United States living in households with this level of income.

9. BOWLES, GLADYS K., and SELLERS, WALTER E. The hired farm working force of 1963 with supplementary data for 1962. U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Econ. Rpt. 76, Washington, D.C. May 1965. 63 p.

See item 7.

10. BOWLES, GLADYS K., and TAEUBNER, CONRAD. Rural-farm males entering and leaving working ages, 1940-50 and 1950-60: Replacement ratios and rates. Farm Population. Series Census-AMS (P-27) No. 22, U.S. Bur. of Census and U.S. Dept. Agr., Washington, D.C. Aug. 1956. 65 p.

Presents estimates of the numbers of farm men entering and leaving the 20-64 and 25-69 working-age groups for the 1940-50 and 1950-60 decades. Also includes replacement ratios -- which indicate the relationship between the number of men entering and leaving these age groups -- and replacement rates which are the net entrants as a percentage of the number of men already in the working ages. These figures are given by counties, States, and nonwhite areas. Replacement ratios by color for areas of the South. Replacement ratios and rates for non-white farm men are generally higher than those for white men. In the South as a whole there were 251 nonwhite farm boys reaching age 20 for every 100 older men 20-64 who were likely to die or retire. The comparable figure for whites was 190.

11. BOWLES, GLADYS K., and TAIWIER, JAMES D. Net migration of the population, 1950-60, by age, sex, and color. Vol. I. States, counties, economic areas and metropolitan areas. Part 1. Northeastern States. 101 p. Part 2. North Central States. 273 p. Part 3. South Atlantic States, 244 p. Part 4. East South Central States. 141 p. Part 5. West South Central States. 164 p. Part 6. Western States. 150 p. U.S. Econ. Res. Serv., Population-Migration Rpt., Washington, D.C. May 1965.

This six part Volume presents 1950-60 net migration estimates and rates for age-sex groups for every State, county, State Economic Area, Standard Metropolitan Area, and Standard Consolidated Area regardless of

the size of the population in 1950. Similar data are included for the white and nonwhite populations for all States and for all other areas that had at least 5,000 nonwhites in 1950.

(Also see items 12 and 84.)

12. BOWLES, GLADYS K., and TARVER, JAMES D. Net migration of the groupings of counties. U.S. Econ. Res. Serv., Population-Migration Rpt., Washington, D.C. Nov. 1965. 189 p.

This report presents 1950-60 net migration estimates and rates by age and sex, and by color where appropriate, for Regions, Divisions, States, metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas of States, Economic Subregions, and for counties grouped by (1) percent urban in 1950, (2) 1959 median family income, and (3) eligibility status for Area Redevelopment Act assistance. The two northern regions had losses of whites and gains of nonwhites through migration; the South had a nominal gain of whites and large loss of nonwhites; and the West gained in both color groups.

(Also see items 11 and 84.)

13. BOKHEF, ROBERT F. White and nonwhite owners of rural land in the southeast. U.S. Econ. Res. Serv. ERS-238, Washington, D.C. June 1965. 23 p.

Data from a 1960 survey are used to show the number of white and nonwhite owners of rural land in the southeast, and the characteristics, size, and use of their land. Of the 1.3 million individuals who owned rural land in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia in 1960, 160,000, or about 12 percent, were nonwhite. The nonwhite group owned more than 8 million acres -- about 7 percent of all individually owned rural land in the Southeast. Of

the nonwhite landowners, about 70 percent held land as sole owners -- husbands and wives, single men, or single women. The remaining 30 percent shared ownership with others, compared with about 16 percent of the white owners who had partnership arrangements. Relatively little of the commercial forest land was owned by nonwhites. The average holding of all types of land for white owners was 120 acres, compared with 80 acres for white owners. Land owned by nonwhites was generally of higher average value per acre than that of white owners. Inheritance of a full or part interest in land was more common among nonwhites than among whites. Nonwhites had a lower rate of turnover in landownership. White owners bought, inherited, or sold considerably more land and usually transferred larger acreages than did nonwhites.

14. COWHIG, JAMES D. Age-grade school progress of farm and nonfarm youth: 1960. U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Econ. Rpt. 40, Washington, D.C. Aug. 1963. 22 p.

This research examines census data on school enrollment for the farm and nonfarm school-age population of the United States; determines some of the changes in enrollment and age-grade progress that have occurred since 1950; describes variations in age-grade progress in school of farm and nonfarm children in 1960; and shows how these variations are associated with color and region of residence. In both 1950 and 1960 proportionately more whites than nonwhites were enrolled in school in each age and residence group. Among nonwhite children retardation rates were highest for rural-farm children and lowest in

15. CHARTS, JOHN A. *Dropouts from High School*. U.S. Dept. Agr. Econ. Rpt. 65, Washington, D.C. Dec. 1964. 32 p.

Based on data from the 1960 Census of Population, this report places emphasis on the factors related to variations in school dropout rates and on the relationship between school dropout rates and school progress. Differences between white and nonwhite youth in various residence categories are examined.

16. CHARTS, JOHN A. *Education and Experience of Males in the Farm Working Force of 1960*. U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Econ. Rpt. 26, Washington, D.C. Mar. 1963. 21 p.

Shows relationships between kinds of farm and nonfarm jobs and the experience of males. The highest percentage of illiterate illiterates were among whites 50 years old and over and among nonwhites. Among Southern workers with similar educational backgrounds, the white farm jobs were valued about one dollar a day more at farm wage work than did nonwhites.

17. CHARTS, JOHN A. *Dropouts from High School, 1950 and 1960*. U.S. Dept. Agr. Econ. Rpt. 14, Washington, D.C. Sept. 1963. 30 p.

Presents 1960 and 1950 data on the number and proportions of youths who have dropped out of high school, and determines variations in dropout rates between farm and nonfarm youth. Between 1950 and 1960, among youths 14-24 years old, the differences between white and nonwhite dropout rates were substantially higher than differences between farm and nonfarm youths. Nonwhite dropout rates in 1960 were higher than for whites in 1950. White-nonwhite differences were greatest for farm youth.

U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Econ. Rpt. 79, Washington, D.C. July 1965. 18 p.

Based on a special analysis of the 1-in-1,000 sample tabulations from the 1960 Census of Population and Housing, this report compares urban and rural levels of living. White-nonwhite differences in indicators of level of living were much more pronounced than urban-rural or age differences. Less than half as many nonwhite (35 percent) as white (72 percent) households reported all items included in the list of indicators (automobile, telephone, hot and cold piped water, sound housing, and person-per-room ratio). About half of farm whites compared with only 4 percent of farm nonwhites reported all the items. On each of the indicators, the percentage point difference between whites and nonwhites was greater in the South than in the North and West.

19. COWIE, JAMES D., and MANNING, SHERIDAN T.. An analysis of the experienced hired farm working force, 1948-1957. U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Info. Bul. 225, Washington, D.C. Apr. 1960. 19 p.

Presents a 10-year farm wagework history for a cross section of the U.S. population of working age which includes those who may have been out of the occupation for 10 years. In addition, the nonwhite population is analyzed slightly as to number, age, and farm wagework experience. Differences among farm wageworkers in length of experience were more closely related to color of the worker than to migratory status. Nonwhites comprised a relatively greater proportion of those who had worked in all 10 years and a much smaller proportion of those who reported farm wagework only in 1957.

20. COWHIG, JAMES D., and MAITLAND, STEPHEN T. The hired farm working force of 1959. U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Info. Bul. 231, Washington, D.C. Dec. 1959. 29 p.

See item 7.

21. COWHIG, JAMES D., and MAITLAND, STEPHEN T. Educational plans, college plans, and occupational status of farm and nonfarm youths: October 1959. Series Census-200 (7-17), No. 30, U.S. Dept. of Census and U.S. Dept. Agr., Washington, D.C. Aug. 1961. 33 p.

This study, based on data from the Oct. 1959 Census Population Survey, presents data on the college and career of financial support of college students, and the occupations held by persons with varying levels of educational attainment. At the time of the survey, 18 percent of whites aged 18-24, but only 9 percent of nonwhites in the same age group, were attending college. Lack of funds was the reason given more often by nonwhites (45 percent) than whites (36 percent) for not attending college. Persons with similar levels of educational attainment, nonwhites had higher rates of unemployment and were more often employed in manual and service jobs than were whites.

22. COWHIG, JAMES D., and STEWART, EMILY O. The older farm family and medical costs. U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Info. Bul. 235, Washington, D.C. Dec. 1960. 40 p.

A discussion of expenditures for medical care from two perspectives:

(1) The proportion of farm-operating families reporting selected types of medical expenditures in 1955, and (2) the average amount of money spent by families reporting such types of medical care. Five selected items of medical expense (physician, hospital, nursing home, medical insurance, and medical insurance) are analyzed to determine differences associated with factors such as family size, region, color, and economic and educational level.

23. FRIEND, NEED, E., and BAUM, SAMUEL. Economic, social, and farm wage-earning of Spanish-Americans on the farms. U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Econ. Rpt. 27, Washington, D.C. Mar. 1963. 21 p.

This report examines the position of Spanish-Americans who were farm wage-workers in 1960. The term "Spanish-Americans" is used to refer to farm wage-workers born in Mexico or Puerto Rico and to other farm wage-workers in whose homes Spanish was spoken during their childhood. For the most part, data were collected by the Bureau of the Census in a supplement to the February 1961 Current Population Survey. Spanish-American farm wage-workers numbered approximately 261,000 in 1960, or approximately 7 percent of the 3.7 million persons who did any farm wage-work during the year. About 193,000 of the Spanish-Americans did migratory farm wage-work. Among these, 67 percent were born in the United States, 23 percent in Mexico, 6 percent in Puerto Rico, and the remaining 4 percent were born elsewhere. Spanish-American noncasual farm wage-workers had average total wage earnings of \$1,205 compared with \$1,354 for other whites and \$777 for nonwhites.

24. FRIEND, NEED E., and STAMONHEIM, ROBERT R., JR. The hired farm working force of 1960. U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Info. Bul. 266, Washington, D.C. July 1962. 55 p.

See item 7.

25. HENDRIX, WILLIAM E. Approaches to income improvement: Experiences of families receiving production loans under the Farmers Home Administration. U.S. Agr. Res. Serv. AMS Prod. Res. Rpt. 33, Washington, D.C. Aug. 1959. 44 p.

This publication is concerned with ways in which low-income families in American agriculture can increase their incomes and build up their capital resources with the assistance now available from public and private agencies. Most of the data for the study reported were

obtained from administrative records of the Farmers Home Administration. In the United States, 13 percent of the borrowers were nonwhite; over 22 percent of the borrowers in the South were nonwhite compared with approximately 1 percent in the West and North. Net worth for borrowers for the year before entry into the program was approximately \$2,000 and \$1,450 for whites and \$1,450 for nonwhites.

25. THOMAS, RICHARD T., and JAMES W. THOMAS, JR. "Economic Development in the Southern Farm Areas: A Study in Income, Employment and Resources." U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Info. Bul. 28. Washington, D.C. Nov. 1960. 38 p.

For this report, research data were drawn primarily from a cross section of local studies which include seven of the geographic areas in which research was underway. These areas are representative of (1) the lower coastal plain region of Alabama, Florida, and Georgia; (2) regions of the lower Mississippi Valley; (3) the less isolated portions of the outer regions of the Lake States; (4) upland regions of Mississippi and adjoining areas of Alabama and Tennessee; (5) the rougher region of the Ozarks in Arkansas and Missouri; (6) the forested upper coastal plains of Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas; and (7) the southern Appalachians with considerable recent growth in small industries. Brief descriptions of each region include a sketch of the general characteristics and the pattern of economic development. In general, patterns of economic development have been in four stages: (1) Pioneer settlement; (2) rapid exploitation of natural resources accompanied by an influx of people; (3) reduction of the resource base and decline in economic activity; and (4) marked readjustment in the utilization of resources. Net money incomes from all sources

were low among a large proportion of the rural families in the study

A major part of the net money income of rural families in income areas is obtained from nonfarm sources.

27. MAIER, FRANK H., MAITLAND, SHERIDAN T., and BOWLES, GLADYS K. The tenure status of farmworkers in the United States. U.S. Dept. Agr. Tech. Bul. 1217, Washington, D.C. July 1960. 91 p.

The purposes of this study were to describe the farm tenure situation in the United States from 1880 to 1950; and, second, to explain the forces that produced the farm-tenure conditions and trends. For the South, data are presented by color. In each of the three divisions of the South, there were marked differences in tenure patterns between white and nonwhite agricultural workers. More than half of all white male farmworkers but less than a third of the nonwhite farmworkers were owners in 1950. The percentage of nonwhite sharecroppers among farmworkers ranged from about 3 to 6 times the percentage of sharecroppers among white male farmworkers. The smallest proportions of owners among nonwhite agricultural workers were in Georgia and Florida. Farm laborers accounted for more than four-fifths of all nonwhite farmworkers in Florida, where the demand for hand labor in the citrus and vegetable crops is heavy; almost half of all nonwhite farmworkers in Georgia were tenants in 1950 and more than a third were farm laborers. The largest proportions of sharecroppers among nonwhite farmworkers in 1950 were found in Mississippi and Arkansas, although between 1945 and 1950, these two States showed the most rapid decline in numbers of sharecroppers.

28. MAITLAND, SHERIDAN T. The hired farm working force of 1956. U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Info. Bul. 137, Washington, D.C. Apr. 1958. 50 p.

See item 7.

29. MAITLAND, SHERIDAN T., and FISHER, DOROTHY ANNE. The hired farm working force of 1957. U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Info. Bul. 208, Washington, D.C. June 1959. 67 p.

See item 7.

30. MAITLAND, SHERIDAN T., and FRIEND, REED E. Rural industrialization: A summary of five studies. U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Info. Bul. 252, Washington, D.C. Nov. 1961. 37 p.

Studies summarized in this report attempted to provide some insight into the relationship of the industry and the rural community. Interest centered on the personal and family characteristics of individuals hired by rural industries and the effects of industrial development on income and level of living. Three of the studies (Central Utah, Northern Utah, and Iowa) involved only white respondents. In the Maryland study (Item 37), about 3 out of 21 of the area residents were available, but only white workers were employed at the plant. One out of 3 of the other area residents in the California community (Items 42 and 50) studies were available, two 3 out of 5 of the plant employees were available. Reasons for the predominance of white respondents at the California plant were not ascertained in this study, though suggested reasons are (1) the greater appeal of the work to residents because of their higher job opportunities, (2) greater unemployment among minorities at the time plant jobs were available, and (3) relative lack of skills and training of the minorities for other work.

31. MAITLAND, SHERIDAN T., STANSEBERRY, ROBERT R., JR., and FRIEND, REED E. The hired farm working force of 1958. U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Info. Bul. 238, Washington, D.C. Apr. 1961. 53 p.

See item 7.

32. MC ELROY, ROBERT C., and CAVETT, EARLE H. Termination of the bracero program: Some effects on farm labor and migrant housing needs. U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Econ. Rpt. 77, Washington, D.C. June 1965. 29 p.

This report was prepared at the request of the Farmers Home Administration, which administers a program of loans for rural housing, including housing for migratory farmworkers. Their concern was the pending expiration of Public Law 86, the legislation governing the seasonal contract

(bracero) Program. The number of Mexican workers (commonly known as "braceros") contracted generally shows a downward trend from a high of 145,157 in 1960 to 122,000 in 1963. This 16,157 replacement level in 1960, the number contracted during the year mentioned, about 5.9 percent of the total number of persons in the replacement category. The estimated number of bracero replacements would for post war periods of 1965, after allowing for the residue monthly replacement of workers by increased mechanization and other technology, be about 47,000 to 50,000 for the California fruits and vegetable harvest; 11,000 for the Michigan summer harvest; 3,000 to 4,000 for harvesting vegetables and citrus fruit in Arizona; and up to 5,000 for harvesting vegetables in Texas. In the absence of increased mechanization and with equal worker productivity, the number of replacement workers needed would be about 170,000, which is the number of Mexican workers needed by the United States in 1960. However, mechanization will reduce the replacement number, so the number of domestic laborers needed will increase, but by an amount less than the number of braceros.

33. MOORE, E.J., BAUM, E.L., and GLASGOW, R.B. Economic factors influencing educational attainment and aspirations of farm youth. U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Econ. Rpt. 51, Washington, D.C. Apr. 1964. 43 p.

The objectives of this study are to: (1) Examine the quality and quantity of economic resources available to farm youth for securing post high school education; (2) determine the educational attainment and aspiration of farm youth, aged 15 through 21, for post high school training; and (3) relate the educational aspirations of these young people to plans for post high school training. There has been a persistent difference between white and nonwhite persons 25 years old and over in educational gains during the 20-year period 1940-1960.

Part of this difference can be accounted for by the relatively low level of educational attainment of families in the rural farm population. A comparison of enrollment of white and nonwhite youth who were 15 through 21 years old shows that 58 percent of the white and 14 percent of the nonwhite youth were enrolled in school in 1960. In both groups, more whites were enrolled than females. Most of the nonwhite senior high school farm youth included in the survey were in the South Atlantic, East South Central, and West South Central Divisions. The level of educational aspirations was highest for nonwhite seniors in the South Atlantic and lowest in the East South Central Divisions. The aspirations did not differ greatly among the three divisions for white and nonwhite high school seniors who indicated a desire for education beyond high school.

34. NAM, CHARLES B., and COWHIG, JAMES D. Factors related to college attendance of farm and nonfarm high school graduates: 1960. Series Census-ERS (P-27), No. 32, U.S. Bur. of Census and U.S. Dept. Agr., Washington, D.C. June 15, 1962. 18 p.

This study, based on the Oct. 1959 Current Population Survey and followup questionnaires from high school principals in the fall of 1960, revealed that persons who rank low on measures of ability, who come from families with low socioeconomic status, and nonwhites are more likely than others to drop out of school. About twice as many graduates from households headed by white-collar workers (63 percent) as graduates from households headed by farmers or farm laborers (28 percent) were enrolled in college in the fall of 1960.

35. U.S. DEPT. COMMERCE, BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, and U.S. DEPT. AGR., ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE. Effect of definition changes on size and composition of the rural-farm population, 1960 and 1963. Current Population. Series Census-AMS(P-27), No. 28, Washington, D.C. Apr. 17, 1963. 19 p.

Data mainly from the April 1960 Current Population Survey illustrate the differences in rural-farm population size and composition resulting from a 1960 change of definition in the classification of farms. The discussion measures the effect of the change on the size, age structure, sex, color, and labor force classification of the farm population. Results reveal a change in the farm classification of 6.5 million rural people. No significant difference was found in the proportion of white and nonwhite people whose farm residence changed because of the new definition.

36. U.S. DEPT. COMMERCE, BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, and U.S. DEPT. AGR., ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE. Estimates of the farm population of the United States, 1960-1963. Current Population. Series Census-AMS(P-27), No. 33, Washington, D.C. Apr. 17, 1963. 6 p.

(Similar reports for 1960-1963 are available in Nos. 29, 31, 33, and 34 of the same series.)

Presents estimates of the size and characteristics of the U.S. farm population using the monthly Current Population Survey of the Bureau of the Census. Included are data on the farm population in 1960 and 1964, by color, age, and sex. A decline in the farm population was apparent in all age groups, except the oldest. The nonwhite farm population numbered 1,670,000 persons in 1964. It continues to decline more rapidly than the white, due to a rapid decrease since World War II in the number of sharecropping units and small-scale farms on which many nonwhites were located. Children comprise a greater proportion of the nonwhite population than they do of the white.

California

37. MOTTLE, WILLIAM H. The farm worker in a changing agriculture. Part I in a series on technological change and farm labor use, Kern County, California, 1961. Calif. Agr. Expt. Sta., Giannini Foundation Research Rpt. 280, Berkeley. Jan. 1965. 58 p.

See item 36.

38. MOTTLE, WILLIAM H. Farm mechanization and labor stabilization. Part II in a series on technological change and farm labor use, Kern County, California, 1961. Calif. Agr. Expt. Sta., Giannini Foundation Research Rpt. 280, Berkeley. Jan. 1965. 58 p.

In Kern County, Calif., mechanization of the cotton harvest has displaced around 25,000 workers during the past 12 years. One significant aspect of the situation is that the high peak of seasonal labor use has been eliminated and the need for migratory labor greatly reduced. Some spring operations (potato picking and cotton chopping) are now being mechanized, and when this is done the need for migrant labor may disappear altogether. To regard seasonal farmworkers as a labor force willing to perform any seasonal job is erroneous. Negro workers have specialized in cotton operations while Anglo-Americans have been associated largely with cotton, potatoes, and tree fruits. Filipinos have worked only in grapes. Spanish-American workers, and particularly those who come from Mexico in recent years, have been less specialized and adapt most easily to changes in labor demands. They constitute the best basis for a stable local labor supply that will do any type of seasonal work. Seasonal workers averaged 161 days of work during the year 1961 as compared to 233 days for general farmworkers. Their earnings were not large enough either to provide a good standard of living, or to provide much of an economic lift to the community. Their average earnings were \$354 for the year compared to \$2,047 for general farmwork-

39. THUM, CHARLES. Migration to an American city. Del. Agr. Expt. Sta. Newark. Apr. 1955. 52 p.

Questions considered in this study are: (1) How does the social status of migrants to cities and their previous contact with urban life affect the way they organize their moves, or the way their moves are organized for them? (2) How do status and previous urban contact affect the transfer of behavior or social relations from the old community to the new one? (3) How do all of these conditions influence the later participation of migrants in the life of the city? Some of the major ideas, hypotheses, and findings of a study of the recruitment, movement, and assimilation of white and nonwhite migrants to Wilmington, Del., are presented.

Florida

40. GILBRATH, K.M., and REUSS, L.A. Sources and levels of income of rural households of north and west Florida, 1956. Fla. Agr. Expt. Sta. Agr. Econ. Mimeo. Rpt. 59-4, Gainesville. Oct. 1958. 174 p.

See item 42.

41. METZGER, WILLIAM H. Migratory farm workers in the Atlantic coast stream: A study in the Belle Glade area of Florida. U.S. Dept. Agr. Circ. 966, Washington, D.C. Jan. 1955. 79 p.

A sample of migratory workers located in the Belle Glade area of Florida in March 1953 was interviewed regarding employment and earnings in the preceding 12 months. The sample was restricted to Negroes as they constituted 90 percent or more of the migrants along the coast. A sample of crew leaders was also interviewed in order to ascertain their functions in the handling of migratory labor. Most of these migratory workers came originally from other southeastern States, more than half came from Georgia. Workers in the sample obtained an average of 182 days of employment in the 12 months preceding the interviews, 98 of

which were in Florida, and 64 on the trip out of the State. Earnings per worker for the year from farm and nonfarm work averaged \$908, \$460 in Florida and \$448 in other States. Fifteen percent of the workers did some nonfarm work during the previous 12 months.

42. REUSS, L.A., and GILBERT, K.M. Income, resources, and adjustment potentials among rural families in north and west Florida. Fla. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 649, Gainesville. Dec. 1962. 54 p.

Data include sources and amounts of family income, population characteristics, land use, farm assets, net worth, level of living items, and occupations. Income records were completed for 730 schedules. Nonwhite households accounted for 32 percent of total households and 20 percent of total income. When income was divided by major source, nonwhite households received a greater than proportionate amount of farm wage income and income from nonemployment sources. Ninety-three percent of the nonwhite households reported family incomes of less than \$3,000 compared with 64 percent of the white households.

43. REUSS, L.A., and GILBERT, K.M. Resource characteristics and utilization and level of living items, rural households, north and west Florida, 1956. Fla. Agr. Expt. Sta. Agr. Econ. Mimeo. Rpt. 60-11, Gainesville. Mar. 1960. 130 p.

See item 42.

44. TOMMANS, E. GRANT, GRIGSBY, SEAN E., and KING, HELEN CARAWAN. After high school what...Highlights of a study of career plans of Negro and white rural youth in three Florida counties. U. of Florida, Cooperative Extension Service, Gainesville, 1965. 19 p.

Presents information on the career aspirations and occupational plans of rural youth and on some of the factors influencing those plans. Data supplied by questionnaires from 171 Negro and 240 white boys and girls in the 12th grade of 11 high schools in Hamilton, Madison, and Jefferson Counties. More of the white than Negro youth were enrolled in the college preparatory curriculum. One-third of the white girls

but only 4 percent of the Negro girls were enrolled in the commercial course of study. More of the Negro than white boys aspired to become skilled workers; more of the white than Negro boys wanted to become farmers. About half of both Negro and white youth expected to continue their education after leaving high school, and a majority of both color groups aspired to be professional workers.

Georgia

45. BELCHER, JOHN C., and HAY, DONALD G. Use of health care services and enrollment in voluntary health insurance in Hancock County, Georgia, 1956. Ga. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. NS-70, Athens. Mar. 1959. 23 p.

In this sample of 234 white and 172 nonwhite households, whites were found to make greater use of physicians, dentists, and hospitals than did nonwhites. The proportion of whites using dental check-ups was two and a half times that for nonwhites. There was no marked difference between these two color groups in the proportion having chest x-rays. More of the nonwhites than whites had received one or more polio shots. There was little difference in the proportion enrolled in health insurance but more whites than nonwhites reported need for broader benefits.

46. BELCHER, JOHN C., and HAY, DONALD G. Use of health care services and enrollment in voluntary health insurance in Hancock County, Georgia, 1956. Ga. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. NS-72, Athens. May 1960. 23 p.

This study of 295 households showed that whites made much greater use than nonwhites of health personnel and hospitals. The proportion of whites having dental check-ups was over 20 times as great as for nonwhites. Nearly three-fourths of all persons under 20 years of age had received one or more polio shots -- the percentage for whites was

61 percent, for nonwhites 78 percent. A higher proportion of nonwhite households than white households had some form of health insurance but many did not know what benefits their health insurance provided.

47. MC ARTHUR, W.C., and SAUNDERS, FRED B. Resources and incomes of rural families in the coastal plain area of Georgia. Ga. Agr. Expt. Sta. Mimeo. Ser. H.S. 74, Athens. Apr. 1959. 59 p.

In this area most of the white operators of commercial farms were either owners or part-owners, and the largest group of the nonwhite operators were croppers. Low-production farms show a similar pattern, except that a much larger percentage of the nonwhite operators were croppers. White operators controlled and used much larger amounts of assets than nonwhite operators, irrespective of economic class of farm. Approximately 46 percent of the white families had net family earnings of less than \$2,000 in 1957 compared with about 82 percent of the nonwhite families. The net family earnings of about 16 percent of the white families amounted to \$5,000 or more in 1957, while less than 1 percent of the nonwhite families received a similar level of net family earnings. About 8 percent of the white families had a net loss in net family earnings compared with about 3 percent of the nonwhite families.

48. SAUNDERS, FRED B. Economics of resource use in farm and nonfarm opportunities. Ga. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. H.S. 43, Athens. July 1957. 56 p.

The purposes of this study were to provide a descriptive analysis of (1) the existing use of resources in farm and nonfarm opportunities, and (2) the characteristics of the farms and farm people. Data for the study were obtained by the survey method for 131 farms in Walton County, Ga. The families of Negro tenants were much larger, especially in the

of children under 18 years old; had younger operators and operators' wives; had operators and operators' wives with less formal education; and, had a smaller percentage of each type of family member who participated in agricultural organizations than was true for families of white tenants. The families of Negro tenants were much more dependent on sources of income other than from nonfarm work than any other group. This is illustrated by the fact that over two-thirds of the net revenue to these nonwhite families came from the home farm or other miscellaneous sources of income, of which work on other farms was most important; less than one-third came from nonfarm work.

Louisiana

49. BERTRAND, ALVIN L., and BEALE, CARVIN L. The French and non-French in rural Louisiana: A study of the relevance of ethnic factors in rural development. La. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 606, Baton Rouge. Dec. 1965. 43 p.

The major objectives of this study were to determine the nature and extent of the socioeconomic and attitudinal differences between the French and non-French groups in Pointe Coupee and Evangeline Parishes. Attention is focussed on education, income and employment, migration, levels of living, and social participation. A comparison of household heads who preferred to speak French with heads who had changed to English or were of non-French background revealed that, in general, French speaking heads (1) had fewer years of schooling, (2) were more often found in the low-income group, and (3) were usually Roman Catholic. The most impoverished group was the Negro population, whether French or non-French. Residents expressed no tensions between the French and non-French ethnic groups.

50. BERTHAUD, ALVIN L., and OSBORNE, HAROLD W. Rural industrialization in a Louisiana community. La. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 524, Baton Rouge. June 1959. 40 p.

The general aim was to determine the effects of new industries in rural areas on levels of living, occupational adjustments, migration patterns, and individual family income or loss among the employees' families. Personal, social, residential, and occupational characteristics and mobility of interviewees are discussed. Most of the employees were found to be male and nonwhite.

51. BOHLEN, BILL. Farm income predictions for small farms in the central Louisiana mixed farming area. La. Agr. Expt. Sta. Dept. Agr. Econ. Circ. 308, Baton Rouge. Apr. 1962. 33 p.

Data for the study were obtained in a survey of 576 rural households in the Central Louisiana Mixed Farming Area, composed of Avoyelles, Evangeline, Lafayette, Pointe Coupee, and St. Landry Parishes. Two objectives of the study were: (1) To isolate the major forces that tend to cause low incomes among farm people, and (2) to classify farm families into major groups according to the kinds and amounts of resources they control, the personal and farm characteristics that affect their incomes, and their potentials for increasing productivity and income. Approximately two-thirds of the families in the sample of households were white and one-third were Negro. The proportions did not vary greatly between farm and nonfarm groups. Fifty-two percent of those who had left home during the period 1945-1955 were still in the area. The proportion leaving the area was higher for Negroes than for whites, higher for males than for females, and higher for those at the higher educational levels than for those with less schooling. Although

Negroes with 9 or more years of schooling were relatively few in number, the proportion who left the area was especially high. The proportion of Negroes who had received training in the area was as great as the proportion of whites.

52. BOWSON, BILL. Income and related characteristics of rural families in the central Louisiana mixed farming area. La. Agr. Expt. Sta. Dept. Agr. Econ. Circ. 257, Baton Rouge. Mar. 1960. 91 p.

See item 51.

53. BOWSON, BILL. Income and related characteristics of rural families in the central Louisiana mixed farming area. La. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 545, Baton Rouge. June 1961. 75 p.

See item 51.

54. PRICE, PAUL H., BERTERAND, ARVIN L., and OSBORNE, HAROLD W. The effects of industrialization on rural Louisiana: A study of plant employees. La. Agr. Expt. Sta. Prog. Rpt., Baton Rouge. Jan. 1956. 65 p.

See item 50.

55. IN RAY, NELSON L., and ROWLAND, WAYNE C. Employment of Negro manpower in Calvert County, Maryland. Md. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 467, College Park. Mar. 1960. 37 p.

A two part report based on a sample of 182 white and 136 nonwhite rural households in Calvert County, Md., covering a 12-month period which included parts of 1956 and 1957. The first report deals with income, employment status, and change in both the white and nonwhite labor force. The second report describes the Negro labor force in the County in greater detail than the earlier report. Average income of Negro households was \$2,542 for the year preceding the survey. In white households, an average of 28 percent of the household income was derived from farm earnings. More than half of the Negroes who had

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Nonfarm jobs had their major employment in the construction or personal services (private household workers, cooks, laundresses, etc.) industries. Nonfarm earnings of less than \$2,600 were reported by all of the personal service workers and 55 percent of the construction workers.

56. ROHRER, WAYNE C., and LE RAY, NELSON L., JR. Income, employment status and change in Calvert County, Maryland. Md. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 221, 226, College Park. Nov. 1955. 11 p.

See item 55.

Mississippi

57. LE RAY, NELSON, and CROWN, GRADY, B. Labor and technology on selected cotton plantations in the Delta area of Mississippi, 1953-1957. Miss. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 575, State College. Apr. 1959. 23 p.

See item 58.

58. LE RAY, NELSON L., WILLNER, GEORGE L., and CROWN, GRADY B. Labor and technology on selected cotton plantations in the Delta area of Mississippi. Miss. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 606, State College. Oct. 1960. 24 p.

The sample for this study included 172 Negro families living on 40 cotton plantations having cotton allotments of 300 acres or more in 1957. The age distribution of the residents indicated a heavy out-migration of the group 25 to 34 years of age. Labor requirements were reduced about 40 percent between 1953 and 1957 due to changes in enterprises and technology. Workers who spent most of their time in the labor force averaged 91 days of employment during 1957 compared with an average of 67 and 65 days, respectively, for housewives and school youth. The average cash income for all plantation households surveyed was \$845 in 1957. Only 10, or 6 percent, of the households had cash incomes of \$1,600 or more.

59. WILDER, GEORGE L., and MATHIAS, STEPHEN T. Industrialization in Chickasaw County, Mississippi. *Journal of Southern History*, Vol. 26, No. 1, Spring 1960, pp. 1-14.

The general objective of this study was to find out what happens in a low-income rural community when a new industry is established. Chickasaw County, in northeast Mississippi, was selected as the survey area. Young adult white males were found to predominate among the plant workers. Although 29 percent of the rural area household heads were nonwhite, none were employed in the furniture factory. Only about one in 15 of the nonwhites in the rural area sample had nonfarm employment, indicating that industrial employment in this county was largely confined to the white population.

New Mexico

60. TAYLOR, MARLOWE M. Rural people and their resources. *Aurora-central New Mexico College*. Oct. 1960. 28 p.

Results of this study are based largely on personal interviews with members of 171 rural-nonfarm and 63 rural-farm households in Rio Arriba, Sandoval, Santa Fe, and Taos Counties. Because Indian reservations and pueblos were excluded the sample was composed largely of households of Spanish descent. Only a third of the sample households had piped running water, 30 percent had gas kitchen stoves, 24 percent subscribed to a daily newspaper, and 89 percent had electricity. Only 58 percent of the rural-nonfarm household heads reported employment income in 1956. Nearly 59 percent of the sample farm households and 55 percent of the nonfarm households had cash incomes of less than \$2,000 in 1956. About 50 percent of the sample households were receiving either unemployment compensation or public welfare payments or both.

New York

61. LARSON, OLAF F., and SHARP, EMMETT F. Migratory farm workers in the Atlantic coast stream, I. Changes in New York, 1953 and 1957. Cornell U. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 948, Ithaca. May 1960. 52 p.

See item 63.

62. MONTREAL, JON R., THOMAS, HOWARD E., and LARSON, OLAF F. Migratory farm workers in the Atlantic coast stream: Western New York, June 1953. Cornell U. Agr. Expt. Sta. Dept. Bur. Sociol. Memo. Bul. 42, Ithaca. June 1954. 30 p.

This preliminary report presents some of the results from the early season survey of migratory farmworkers in New York State. It is based on a randomized sample of domestic Negro workers. A total of 180 households containing 360 migratory farmworkers and living in 15 registered camps located in western New York were interviewed. Three-fourths of all the migratory workers who had been in farmwork had been employed as farm wageworkers before they began migrating. Methods of obtaining jobs depended largely on whether the individual worked as a crew member or as a "freewheeler". Earnings for the 12-months period preceding the survey averaged \$1,220 for all workers above age 9 and both sexes. While family earnings were not measured directly they are estimated to range between \$2,500 and \$3,000 for the year. Work in Florida provided more than half of the total.

63. SHARP, EMMETT F., and LARSON, OLAF F. Migratory farm workers in the Atlantic coast stream, II. Education of New York workers and their children, 1953 and 1957. Cornell U. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 949, Ithaca. May 1960. 20 p.

An analysis of selected changes in the composition and characteristics of the migratory farm labor force in the Atlantic coast stream based on a comparison of data for 1957 and 1958 with 1953. The age composition of the total migrant population in 1957 resembled that

1953. The percentage of migrant workers in Florida (approximately 100,000) increased from 1953 to 1957 with Alabama, North and South Carolina, and Mississippi increased in importance as winter headquarters. Turnover in New York's migratory farm labor force and lack of previous experience in this type of work continue to be high. Workers in 1957 were not as fully employed during the preceding year as their counterparts had been in 1953.

Also includes 1959 information on Puerto Ricans in the migrant farm labor group. Of the total 1959 sample population studied, 15 percent were Puerto Ricans. Eighty-seven percent of these were workers, and these workers comprised 16 percent of the total migrant worker population. The age distribution of the Puerto Rican workers differed considerably from that of the Negro male worker population. The majority of the Puerto Rican workers gave Puerto Rico as their place of winter residence. A larger proportion of Puerto Ricans than of Negro male workers gave work in crops as their major occupation during the previous year.

64. SEARS, EMMIT F., LARSON, OLAF F., and LE RAY, NELSON L. Migratory farmworkers in New York: Changes, 1953, 1957, and 1958. U.S. Agr. Res. Serv. ARS 43-105, Washington, D.C. Aug. 1959.

See item 63.

65. WHITE, DONALD R., SEARS, EMMIT F., LARSON, OLAF F., and LE RAY, NELSON L. Migratory farmworkers in New York State, 1959, and comparisons with 1953, 1957, and 1958. U.S. Agr. Res. Serv. ARS 43-121, Washington, D.C. Apr. 1960. 10 p.

See item 63.

North Carolina

66. HAY, DONALD G., and LOWRY, SHELDON G. Acceptance of voluntary health insurance in Scotland Neck community, North Carolina, 1955. N.C. Agr. Expt. Sta. Prog. Rpt. RS-27, Raleigh. July 1957. 25 p.

Information was obtained from 116 white and 158 nonwhite households. About 60 percent of the white and 40 percent of the nonwhite households had one or more members enrolled in health insurance. A much larger proportion of the nonwhite households living in the villages than in the open country had insurance. Those families which were nonwhite, farmers, renters, with low income and with low organizational participation most frequently dropped insurance and had not re-enrolled.

67. HAY, DONALD G., and LOWRY, SHELDON G. Use of health care services and enrollment in volunteer health insurance in Montgomery County, North Carolina, 1956. N.C. Agr. Expt. Sta. Prog. Rpt. RS-31, Raleigh. Mar. 1958. 12 p.

The sample studied included 265 white and 66 nonwhite households. Rate of use of physicians was three times and of dentists two times higher for whites than for nonwhites. Physical examinations were twice as frequent among white as nonwhite households. Use of health care services and enrollment in health insurance was associated with high income, white households, socioeconomic status, high education, "white collar" workers, and high social participation. Persons who were retired, unable to work, unemployed, and farmers were least often enrolled in health insurance.

68. LOWRY, SHELDON G., and HAY, DONALD G. Acceptance of voluntary health insurance in Sampson County, North Carolina, 1955. N.C. Agr. Expt. Sta. Prog. Rpt. RS-28, Raleigh. July 1957. 28 p.

Describes factors relating to possession of health insurance from a study of 204 white and 95 nonwhite households. White families were more than twice as likely as nonwhite families to have insurance and also more likely to have all members of the family enrolled. Family

income, education of household head, and social participation scores were positively related to insurance enrollment. Families who could least afford to pay for medical care were the least likely to carry insurance and the least likely to re-enroll after dropping insurance.

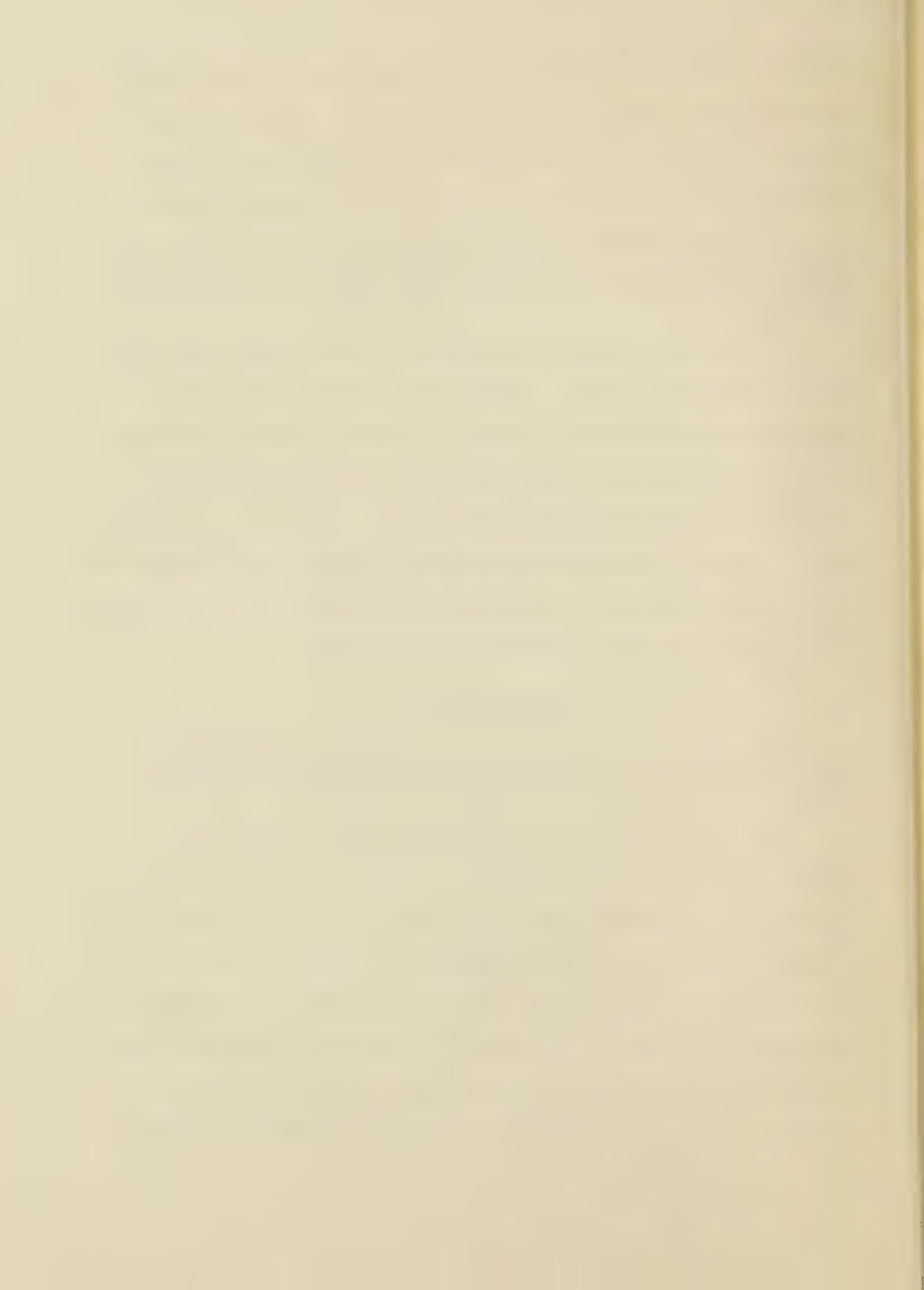
69. LOWMY, SHELDON, G., and HAY, DONALD G. Use of health care services and enrollment in voluntary health insurance in Wayne County, North Carolina, 1956. N.C. Agr. Expt. Sta. Prog. Rpt. RS-32, Raleigh. Mar. 1958. 15 p.

In this study information was obtained from 245 white and 35 non-white households. A larger proportion of whites than nonwhites used physicians and other health personnel. Although a greater percentage of whites than nonwhites were hospitalized, the nonwhites averaged slightly more days per patient in the hospital. There was no significant difference between white and nonwhite enrollment rates but possession of health insurance was associated with high income, formal education, high social participation, and nonfarm occupations.

South Carolina

70. BURCH, T.A., LANHAM, W.J., and BULLER, C.P. Characteristics, resources, and incomes of rural households, Piedmont area, South Carolina. S.C. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 500, Clemson. Oct. 1962. 16 p.

This study points up the relative well-being of part of the population and the problems of others. Seventy-five percent of the heads of the nonfarm households were white and 25 percent nonwhite. About 40 percent of the nonfarm households had nonfarm incomes of \$3,000 or more. These included more than 50 percent of the white households, but less than 10 percent of the nonwhite households. The average amount of nonemployment income per rural-nonfarm household reporting was \$857 for the white and \$599 for the nonwhite. About a



fourth of the white operators but only 3.3 percent of the nonwhite operators were on farms in economic classes I through IV with gross sales of \$2,500 or more. Nearly 83 percent of the white farmers were full owners, compared with about 37 percent of the nonwhite farmers. Less than 5 percent of the white farmers were sharecroppers, but half of the nonwhite operators were in this category.

71. TAYLOR, CALVIN C., and BURCH, THOMAS A. Personal and environmental obstacles to production adjustments on South Carolina Piedmont area farms. S.C. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 466, Clemson. Dec. 1958. 36 p.

This research had as its purpose the investigation and appraisal of the personal characteristics and environmental attributes of farm operators that tend to discourage or prevent adjustments that would increase efficiency and raise incomes. The study was limited to full-time operators of medium-sized farms in the South Carolina Piedmont, and was primarily concerned with 73 white and Negro farm operators who had made no significant production adjustments or improvements in recent years. The sample was drawn from 24 rural areas of 8 Piedmont counties. The white operators included 53 men and 5 women and the 15 Negro operators consisted of 10 men and 5 women. Illustrative resumes of the situations encountered in the survey classified under obstacles associated with age and tenure, management and operating environment, and personal attitudes are presented.

72. ALKENS, WILLIAM G. Incomes of rural families in the blackland prairies. Tex. Agr. Expt. Sta. MP-699, College Station. May 1963. 20 p.

The primary source of information for this report was a 1955 field survey conducted in the Blackland area of Texas. Seven percent

of the farm families averaged more than \$1,000. The average income of nonfarm families was \$1,294, a little less than half that of rural-nonfarm white families. The average ages of white and nonwhite family heads were not significantly different. For all farm tenure groups, nonwhites had lower income than white families. The income differences between the two groups were also related to farm tenure status. The nonwhites had a generally lower education level than whites and proportionally more poor nonwhite families who heads family income less than \$1,000. Nonwhite farm operators generally had small amounts of resources and their farm incomes were low.

73. MENZIE, WILLIAM H., and SARGENT, FREDERICK C. Incomes of migrant agricultural workers. The Survey of the Migrant Worker, College Station. Mar. 1960. 12 p.

The survey was made in six cities in southern Texas in which there are large settlements of migratory farmworkers. San Antonio, Crystal City, Eagle Pass, Laredo, Weslaco, and Hebston were selected to provide a cross section of the southern Texas home-base area. The workers who engage in the movement of migrants from southern Texas are usually referred to as Spanish-Americans. Almost three-fourths of them were born in the United States of Mexican ancestry. Approximately 40 percent of the heads of households migrated to Texas from Mexico. Practically all were underemployed. During 1956, they averaged only 131 days of work. Heads of households averaged 174 days. Average earnings per worker during 1956 amounted to \$175, but male heads of households

74. HUNTSMAN, WILLIAM H., and SAROKEN, FREDERICK O. Migratory movements in the midcontinent streams. U.S. Agr. Res. Serv. Wild. Res. Rpt. 41, Washington, D.C. Dec. 1950. 62 p.

See item 73.

75. SHARADAK, ROBERT L., and BOWLES, GLADYS K. Migration of the farm population in Texas. College Station. Feb. 1957. 8 p.

This report focuses attention on migration as it affected the farm population of Texas during the periods 1940-50 and 1950-56. Out-migration rates were consistently higher for nonwhite persons than for white persons at all age levels except between ages 50-59 and 60-64. Larger proportions of females left the farm and at earlier ages than males.

76. SCURLEAU, JOHN H., and HENDERIX, W.E. Incomes of rural families in northeast Texas. Tex. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 940, College Station. Oct. 1959. 32 p.

This study deals on a sample basis with the income levels, income sources, and farm and human resource characteristics of the 88,000 rural open-country families in a 24-county area of northeast Texas. In recent decades, the economy of the area has undergone considerable change, involving a large shift from agricultural to nonfarm employment, made possible by the area's great industrial progress. At one time, this area had many Negro families in its rural-farm population. Since 1940, however, rural-urban migration of the area's nonwhite population has proceeded rapidly. In 1955, 21 percent of the area's rural families were nonwhite. Of these, slightly less than half, or about 8,000 were farm-operator families. The area's nonwhite families were heavily concentrated in the low-income classes. Thirty-six percent had cash family incomes under \$1,000, 30 percent had incomes of \$1,000 to \$1,999, and

only 10 percent had income of \$1,000 and over. Among all nonwhite full-time farm families were found in the lowest income groups.

Articles and Papers

77. KAHNHAU, FRANK T. Unemployment in the South's rural population -- An opportunity for development.

Paper presented at annual meeting of Assoc. of Southern Agr. Workers, Memphis, Tenn. Feb. 4-6, 1961. Also mentioned in Assoc. of Southern Agr. Workers Proc. 1963.

78. BEALE, CALVIN L. American tri-racial isolates. Their status and pertinence in genetic research. *Annals Hum. Gen.* 4(4):187-196. Dec. 1957.

79. BEALE, CALVIN L. Implications of the recent censuses for professional agricultural workers. *Assoc. Professional Agr. Workers Proc.* p. 29-44. Tuskegee Institute, Alabama. Dec. 1961.

80. BEALE, CALVIN L. Negro farm operators: a survey, descriptive, and recent trends. Simplified version of a talk given at Fourth Annual Agr. Finance Seminar, Prairie View A. & M. Coll., Prairie View, Tex. June 17, 1958.

81. BEALE, CALVIN L. The Negro in American agriculture. In *The American Negro Reference Book*. Vol. 1, p. 151-84. John E. Davis, Ed. Prentice Hall, Inc. Englewood Cliffs, N.J. 1966.

82. POWLES, GLADYS K. Migration of population in the South: Situations and prospects.

Paper presented at meeting of Assoc. of Southern Agr. Workers, Little Rock, Ark. Feb. 3-5, 1958. Also mentioned in Assoc. of Southern Agr. Workers Proc. 1958.

83. POWLES, GLADYS K. Migration patterns of the rural-farm population, 1940-1960: a descriptive analysis of the United States. 1960-1961. *Rur. Sociol.* 22(1):1-11. Mar. 1957.

84. POWLES, GLADYS K., and YAMIN, JAMES H. The composition of net migration among counties in the United States, 1950-60. *Agricultural Economic Res.* 18(1):13-19. Jan. 1966.

85. COWHIG, JAMES D., and BEAHM, CALVIN L. Levels of living among whites and nonwhites. Health, Education, and Welfare Indicators. Oct. 1963. pp. 11-20. U.S. Dept. of Health, Education, and Welfare.

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